Congress of the United States Washington, DC 20515

January 19, 2023

The Honorable Shalanda Young Director Office of Management and Budget 725 Seventeenth Street NW Washington, DC 20503

Director Young,

Thank you for your service to the country. The most recent omnibus spending bill (P.L. 117-328) brought the total budget authority provided by Congress to support a range of activities in Ukraine and "in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine" to \$114 billion. However, this amount does not include reprogrammings, and transfers, for which the administration has asked for additional authorities in each of its four supplemental requests, dating back to March 2, 2022.¹ Taken together, the four Ukraine supplemental spending bills passed since the escalation of the Ukraine/Russia conflict in February of 2022 amount to arguably the fourth-largest discretionary appropriations bill.²

Further, multiple DOD Inspectors General advisories have raised questions about DOD's budget execution practices in regards to these funds. In particular, both the July 8 advisory and the September 19 advisory raise the issue that the DOD's use of systems unable to interface with its budgetary management software may be a potential source for reporting errors.³ Additional work by the State Department and USAID Inspectors General is ongoing. Fortunately, Section 1202 of Division M of P.L. 117-328 requires a report to Congress "describing the United States security assistance provided to Ukraine since February 24, 2022...including a comprehensive list of defense articles and services provided to Ukraine and the associated authority and funding used to provide such articles and services." This report is due thirty days from the effective date of the bill. However, a listing of defense articles and services does not include the full picture of expenditures on areas such as budget support for the Ukrainian government and economic assistance.

⁴ Division M, Sec. 1202, P.L. 117-328

¹ For instance, the administration's <u>March 2 supplemental request</u> states, "we are requesting the flexibility to utilize all of the U.S. Government's tools to respond to this situation by requesting transfers between accounts for the purposes of helping the Ukrainian people and countering Russian aggression."

² House Appropriations Committee, Consolidated Appropriations Act, <u>2023 Summary of Appropriations Provisions by Subcommittee</u>, accessed January 9, 2023. The latest Transportation-Housing and Urban Development bill provides \$87.3 billion in discretionary funding, while the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs bill provides \$154.2 billion in discretionary funding. This figure excludes formula grants and hybrid programs such as appropriated entitlements, amounts of which are set by other legislation.

³ Inspector General, U.S. Department of Defense, <u>Management Advisory: The DOD's Use of Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 Funds</u>, September 19, 2022., Page 2, accessed January 9, 2023

For these reasons, we ask that this report be expanded upon by OMB and made public in order to allow Representatives and Senators to make a determination on the wisdom of additional expenditure in this area. In addition to the legally-required reporting described in section 1202, before a vote on any additional Ukraine-related appropriation occurs, we ask that the administration make public a full crosscutting report on U.S. government-wide expenditures for Ukraine and "countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine" since February 24, 2022. The report should include a full accounting of total budget authority in this area by appropriations account after transfers and reprogrammings, as well as obligations, apportionments, and outlays for each account. The report should also include a list of countries the administration considers "impacted by the situation in Ukraine" and an accounting of budgetary resources the administration intends to provide to each of these countries in response to the situation in Ukraine including obligations, apportionments, and outlays.

We appreciate your continued commitment to transparency and to ensuring that the United States Congress has the information it needs to exercise its constitutional responsibilities. We ask for a response by February 7th, 2023.

Sincerely,

JD Vance U.S. Senator

Rand Paul, M.D. U.S. Senator

Mike Lee U.S. Senator Dan Bishop Member of Congress

Wan Bishop

Warren Davidson Member of Congress

Scott Perry Member of Congress

Bill Cassidy, M.D.

Bill Cassidy U.S. Senator

Mike Braun

Mike Braun U.S. Senator

Josh Hawley U.S. Senator

Cynthia Lummis U.S. Senator

Barry Moore Member of Congress

Thomas Massie Member of Congress

Thomas Massie

Marjoin Saylor Drun

Marjorie Taylor Greene Member of Congress

Tom Tiffany Member of Congress

Troy E. Nehls Member of Congress

Matt Rosendale Member of Congress

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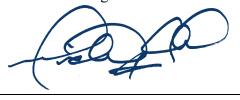
Jeff Duncan Member of Congress

Paul Gosar D.D.S. Member of Congress Met Late

Matt Gaetz Member of Congress



Lauren Boebert Member of Congress



Michael Cloud Member of Congress



Mary Miller Member of Congress



Chip Roy Member of Congress



Ralph Norman Member of Congress



Gregory Steube Member of Congress



Bob Good Member of Congress



Eric Burlison Member of Congress

Birton

Bill Posey Member of Congress



Andy Ogles Members of Congress

Ben Cline Member of Congress

Harriet Hagenman Member of Congress

Anna Paulina Luna Member of Congress

Byron Donalds Member of Congress Andrew Clyde

Andrew Clyde Member of Congress

Russ Fulcher Member of Congress

Pat Fallon Member of Congress

Nancy Mace Member of Congress